

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,

Vol. XXV. July 20, 1889. No. 29.

EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

Some murmur when their sky is clear, And wholly bright to view; If one small speck of dark appear In their great heaven of blue.

Honey has been gathered in abundance during the past few weeks. There is every prospect now for a large crop of honey this year.

Again We Caution the small honey producers not to be in a hurry to put their honey on the market, unless they get good prices for it.

The Canadian honey crop promises to be a satisfactory one. Swarming has been quite profuse, and the lindens and white clover blossoms are abundant.

The Australasian Bee Journal has added a Poultry Department to its paper, following the lead of the Canadian Bee Journal and the Bee-Keepers' Advance.

Carniolan Bees are rapidly coming into favor. Among all those who have tried them, we hear of none who are not pleased with their many points of excellence.

Capt. Evan P. Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, who is a capital story teller, illustrated the persistent industry of the Chattanoogans by an aneedote of a man in Georgia, who kept bees, and, not satisfied with their proverbial industry, actually attempted to cross them with lighting bugs, in order to secure a continuation of honey gathering through the night.—Boston Herald.

Father Langstroth, as we stated last week, should not be forgotten in these days of plenty. We hope that all who subscribed to his annuity last year, will be prompt in sending the same this year. We sent to him our subscription a few days ago, and here is the acknowledgement of it from his daughter:

from his daughter:

DAYTON, O., July 9, 1889.

Thos.G.NEWMAN & Son—Kind Friends:

—I write in behalf of my father, to thank you for the received expression of your interest in, and friendship for him. Father has been very feeble for the past four months—a partial return of his old "head trouble," accompanied by unusual prostration. I often feel that it may be he is slipping away from us, but still hope for his restoration. He desires me to express to you his "love, friendship and grateful thanks for the enclosure (\$25.00) you sent him," which I may add was a real "Godsend."

Very kindly yours,

ANNA L. COWAN.

No Nuisance.—Mr. W. H. Fletcher, of Sauk Rapids, Minn., wrote us as follows on July 5:

It has occurred to me that a full history of the Arkadelphia lawsuit, in pamphlet form, would be an interesting, if not valuable addition to the bee-literature of the day. Should you publish such a pamphlet, you may put me down as a subscriber for several copies.

The "Union" has published such a pamphlet. Any one interested can have it by sending a stamp to pay postage. We hope thousands of bee-keepers will now so far appreciate the efforts of the Union in their behalf, as to send a dollar to the Manager and become members. A dollar will pay for all dues till January, 1890.

The Original Home of the honeybee is a matter of considerable conjecture. An exchange says that "C. J. Robinson thinks that bees had their original home in Egypt, and notes that with the Egyptians the picture of a queen-bee was an emblem of royalty. In the Egyptian picture-writing, the picture of a bee represented Lower Egypt or the Delta; and probably implies that the Delta was the sovereign mother country of the rest of the Nile valley."

The Prospect is a magnificent one for bee-keepers. Sugar is dear (made so by a sugar trust); small fruits are scarce, and not well developed; but the honey crop will be a very large one. Prices of honey ought to be good, and the demand lively.

Our Friend, A. I. Root, editor of Gleanings, gave us a short call on Friday of last week. He was on his way to see the honey-flow in the great linden belt in Wisconsin, and wanted us to accompany him, a thing we should have been delighted to do, but a "rush" of business at this time made it impossible for us to leave home. The time was short, but we spent it very pleasantly until separated by the departing train at the depot.

The Management of the Apiary is the title of a new work on apiculture, by Mr. Ed. Bertrand, of Nyon, Switzerland. The book has 178 pages, and is arranged so as to give a detailed management for each month in the year. It describes three types of hives (Dadant, De Layens and Jeker), and has 80 illustrations. Of course it is printed in French, as that is the language used in Western Switzerland, where our friend Bertrand lives.

We remember with a very great deal of pleasure our visit to M. Bertrand's very beautiful residence, and also to his apiaries. He is an enthusiastic apiarist, and his book is written in his happiest veln; with details so plain that any one can thoroughly understand it, and will in all probability become "enthused" like the author. The large folding-sheet illustrations at the end, are marvels of information concerning each of the three types of hives named, and give full details for their construction. It is published at Geneva, Brussels and Paris.

Shipping Nuclei in Switzerland is thus described by M. Vogl, of San Anselmo, Calif., in the Western Apiarian for July:

In Switzerland (my old home), 1 got my Italian nuclei from the Italian side of the Alps (Canto Ticino), each separately packed in a little box of % and % inch stuff 6x9x9 inches, with four little combs (no frames) filled in, separated by little sticks, fastened by the bees to the sides; no wire-cloth is on the top, and instead of costly wire-cloth, it has only a few slits in the top and sides, sawed into the wood with a key-hole saw, each box corded with a strong string.

Bees settled in the top of a house near Atlanta, Ga., eight years ago, and the other day, when the gable end was removed, the entire roof was found to be filled with honey. So says an exchange.

A Busy Time with Busy Bees.— Fred Lincoln had six swarms come out in less than two hours, five of them alighting in the same place, and following each other in such rapid succession that he could hardly clear the the tree before another swarm was ready to take the place.—Brandon, Vt., Union.

A Generous Physician. — Mrs. Blinkers—Well, did you go to the doctor to see about that bee-sting on little Johnny?

Mr. Blinkers—Yes. He said we should put mud on it. He charged me \$2 for the prescription, but he gave me the mud for nothing.—New York Weekly.

Prang's National Plower is the title of a beautiful pamphlet which contains two colored plates of the two most popular candidates for selection as the National Flower of America. It also has two poems, and a postal card addressed to Messrs. L. Prang & Co., Boston, Mass., with a vote to be filled up for the selection of a National flower. The pamphlet costs 25 cents, and can be obtained at this office.

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GLEAMS OF NEWS.

Circulate Truths about Honey -Rev. J. D. Gehring, Lawrence, Kans., on July 5, 1889, writes thus:

Almost every day I hear people mention as a reason for not eating honey that it makes them sick. Explaining the difference between white section comb honey and honey taken from the brood-nest in the old way, does but little good. Like the "Wiley lie," the old story sticks.

Only a few days ago a young man, whose brother is a bee-keeper a few miles out of town, assured my wife that he knew that comb homb was made artificially. He was a traveling salesman for a Chicago firm where it was made by the ton, he said.

I was not at home at the time, or I should

where it was made by the ton, he said.

I was not at home at the time, or I should have made him give me more definite particulars. The ignorance of the general public on the subject of bees and honey is simply astounding. We bee-keepers should make a special effort to remove this ignorance, and thus increase the consumption of our product. Your leaflet, "Why Eat Honey," may be a good A B C book for the infant class. Bee-keepers ought to scatter it by the thousand. it by the thousand.

It is only another phase of the Wiley lie, which has gained a world-wide circulation. That falsehood contained all the essential points for rapid propagation. It was readable, spicy, and a falsehood! With this trinity of requisites it has been carried at lightning speed, and varied to suit every land.

The only way bee-keepers can hope to gain a hearing is by scattering the honey Leaflets and Pamphlets, and thus inform all they can reach, about the value and uses of honey-and that comb honey is not adulterated.

June was a magnificent honey month in England. The Bee-Keepers' Record thus describes it in its issue for July:

A genuine bee-month has been that of June, 1889; and very fully indeed has the "hopeful prospect" pictured in our last issue been verified; indeed, for some years past we do not remember a time when greater progress was made by bees than in the last three weeks.

A swarm of our own, hived on the evening of Saturday, the 8th inst., on ten standard frames of foundation, was examined on the following Saturday, after only seven days' work, and it was just a sight to see. Brood and sealed honey in every frame, and "room wanted" at once! A shallow surplus chamber with ready-built combs was then given to it, and three days later these had quite a good show of honey in them.

From Scotland, and from the North of

From Scotland, and from the North of Ireland, too, correspondents write of a "land flowing with honey;" and from other parts of the kingdom similar good accounts are given. In some apiaries the bees have taken a swarming fever; one writer who owns 60 or 70 colonies declaring that the bees have gone "swarming mad," not that their owner will be likely to follow suit, and go mad too, in consequence, for swarms should find a ready sale, yielding a fair profit with little trouble. From Scotland, and from the North of

It would appear, too, as if even the comparative scarcity of bees this year will be a sort of blessing in disguise to bee-keepers, for if the weather continues as favorable in July, and if all the colonies alive last autumn had been living now, honey would

probably have been a complete drug in the market. As it is, those who are fortunate enough to possess good colonies will be likely to secure a big harvest, while the price of honey will be maintained at a fair figure, owing to the smaller number of sellers this year.

As we write, mid-lune, has only just

As we write, mid-June has only just passed away, yet in many districts the hay-crops are already cut and gathered in, so that we may expect a luxuriant and early bloom on second-crop clover, yielding honey for some weeks to come.

Here is an engraving which illustrates the Stand and Alighting-Board as used by Mr. F. Greiner, of Naples, N. Y. He says:



"It does away with all detachable alightingboards. Further comment is unnecessary, as the engraving explains itself and its use.'

Bees and Honey at the St. Joseph, Mo., Exposition (Sept. 3 to Oct. 5) are subject to these rules:

Exhibitors will not be allowed to remove honey from their exhibit during the Exposition, but may sell from a reserved supply, for which no charge will be made.

Exhibitors who sell honey must enclose it securely in paper cartons.

Honey exhibited or sold must be this season's crop, and all honey must be the produce of the exhibitor.

Colonies of bees must be exhibited so as to be readily seen.

to be readily seen.
All exhibits must be in place on opening day of the Exposition. The exhibit must be creditable.

A breach of these rules will forfeit all premiums that may be awarded to the offending party.

And the following are the premiums offered:

Heat .- S. R. Norton, of Lamont, Ills., asks the following questions on July 8, 1889:

What is the trouble with a swarm of bees I have? On July 5 they swarmed about 10 o'clock. I put them into a Langstroth hive, on 6 or 8 frames of foundation, and at 2 o'clock they left the new hive. I succeeded in putting them in again. I had scarcely hived them, when they left the second time. Thinking something might be offensive to them in the hive, I fixed a box and put in the frames of foundation and some empty ones. I put the swarm in this box, but about 4:30 p.m. they left this, and I again made them settle. I left them on the branch until sundown, when I put them into this box again.

box again.

The next day, between 9 and 10 a.m., they left the box, but I made them settle, and, as soon as I had them into the box, I closed the entrance with a wire-screen. I took a

frame of brood from the parent hive, and gave them also a saucer of water. On Sunday I left the entrance closed until 5 p.m. They seem to be working all right now. This case has puzzled all the local bee-keepers. I hope that you will give me some explanation of this in the BEE JOURNAL.

At our request, Dr. C. C. Miller gives a reply to the above question. He says: "Without having fuller particulars it is not safe to give a positive answer, but it is quite probable that the trouble was heat. At any rate, bees hived in a box or hive, standing in the hot sun, would get just as these bees did. A swarm, when hived, should be set in a shady place, or else the hive should be in some way shaded."

A Bee-Parasite.—The Department of Agriculture publishes, in "Insect Life," the following account of an insect that is said to be causing great annoyance to Alabama bee-keepers:

In August, 1887, Dr. W. B. Rohmer, of Grand Bay, Mobile county, Ala., wrote us concerning an insect that had caused much trouble to bee-keepers in this vicinity, accompanying his communication with specimens of the imago, and also of the eggs which he had observed the insect in the act of depetition.

which he had observed the insect in the agg which he had observed the insect in the act of depositing.

Noticing the insects alighting in the vicinity of his hives, his attention had been drawn to them, and he found that they introduced their ovipositors beneath the entrance blocks, or in the cracks between the hives and the bottom-boards, and remained in this position several minutes, perfectly motionless, repeating the operation a number of times.

Upon investigation a large number of eggs were always found deposited. When the hives were removed for the purpose of cleaning them, worms in all stages of growth were found upon the floors, especially in recently transferred hives, where there had been a large accumulation of debris incident to cleaning away and sealing comb incident to cleaning away and sealing comb to the frames. In this debris of wax and foreign material, all sizes occurred, from the tiny worm just hatched, to the large one snugly enseonced in its web.

Where the hives were clean, and there was nothing in the bottom for the worms to subsist upon, the newly-hatched larvæ made their way up, unobserved, to the combs at the bottom of the frames, eating and grow-

the bottom of the frames, eating and growing as they advanced.

The perfect insects were also seen laying their eggs in the cracks in the sides of old hives where the boards were nailed together, and for the reason that they have so many points of introduction these hives are more infested.

The specimens sent proved to be a true Dipteron, Hermetia mucens, which belongs to the Stratiomydiæ. Nothing similar to these habits has ever been published, so far as we are aware. In fact most of the species of this family, except some which are aquatic in their early stages, live underground, and their life history is not thoroughly understood.

ground, and their life history is not thoroughly understood.

This, therefore, is a matter of not only considerable scientific interest, but also much economic importance from the standpoint of the bee-keeper. That the Hermetia occurred in such locations, and laid the eggs mentioned, there can be no doubt; but that Dr. Kohmer has confused the larvæ of Galleria or some other Guest-moth with the larvæ of the fly, seems probable.

We Have Received a 12-page Poultry Circular from Mrs. W. P. Carpenter, of

"TO THE HILLS."

The following was written in London, and published in the People of Sunday, June 9, and affords one exhibition of the intense feeling excited in every section of the civilized world by the great disaster at Johnstown, Pa., the incidents of which, true or imaginary, have been set to music on both sides of the

"To the hills! to the hills! It's coming!"
The cry rings sharp and dread,
As a horseman, racing madly,
Adown the glenside sped.
"To the hills!—oh, God, why wait ye?"
He shouts as they doubting stood;
"Tis the lake—it comes—oh, believe me!"
"To the hills, for your lives!—the flood!"

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The crags with a startling echo,
Catch up that awful cry;
The dirge of the unknown hero,
Who thunders reckless by.
"To the hills! to the hills! God help them!
They heed me not—they walt.
Hark! now they mark their peril,
To the hills—ah, me—too late."

The warning cry grows fainter.

In the swell of a muttered roar
That follows the horse and its rider—
That sweeps all things before.

"To the hills!" ten thousand voices
Now shriek in wild despair,
As horror heaped on horror
Fills the vale and rends the air.

"To the hills!" 'Tis the voice of the rider, Now sunk in a feeble wail, 'Midst the noise of the seething waters, That tumble and leap o'er his trail. "To the hills! to the hills! Lord help me!" Now the cry of a drowning man s the billows hurry him onward Overleap the narrowing span.

Borne aloft is the corpse of the hero,
On the crest of a mountainous wave,
Tossed hither and thither—ever downward,
'Midst that ghastly wreck to his grave.
There hidden from those who would honor him,
His name ever lost to fame,
He rests with the simple record;—
"Here a Johnstown man died game."

-Farquhar E. Palliser.

Doolittle's Book on Queen-Rearing is not only of great interest to queenbreeders, but it is also of vital importance to every bee-keeper, even if he may have but two or three colonies of bees. It contains much that has never before been in print, and is as interesting as a novel. This is what Mr. A. I. Root says of it in the last number of Gleanings:

Friend Doolittle's book is as interesting, at least to me, as anything I have ever read in regard to bees, hardly excepting Father Langstroth's book, when I first got hold

Langstroth's book, when I first got hold of it.

One reason is, that it is right along on a line where I worked for months, several years ago. I experimented by placing wire cloth between the upper and lower stories. Perforated zinc was not then known—at least I had not at my command anything to permit the worker-bees to go above and hold back the drones and queen; therefore my experiments amounted to but little more than having queens reared in nuclei above, in strong colonies. These nuclei were either shut off entirely by wire-cloth, or else these drones and queen had free access to the upper story. By having upper entrances, I succeeded in getting queen-cells built and queens fertilized to some extent; but it did not pay, and I was continually annoyed by being obliged to disturb the nucleus every time I wished to get into the lower story of the colony. the colony.

'In Chapter VIII, we are told how to get queens fertilized in the same hive where

there is a laying queen. These two chapters are certainly worth the price of the book to any bee-keeper. In fact, it seems to me that every man, woman, or child at all interested in bees, ought to read Friend Doo-little's book. The accounts of his discoveries read like a book of fiction. In fact, it sounds to me in some parts like the Arabian Nights: and yet it is absolutely true, every word of it. You can verify it yourself with your own bees. I know it, because I have experimented all along in the same line.

Those who are unfamiliar with this in-

experimented all along in the same line.

Those who are unfamiliar with this intricate, complicated, and wonderful matter of securing queens from an egg that would, in the usual course of events, have produced a worker-bee, will become familiar with the matter by reading Friend Doolittle's story. The whole of it seems to have been written in Friend Doolittle's happiest vein. I should judge that he had given the book great care and pains; and I believe that is the way he usually does every thing.

In order to correct some false impressione, Mr. Doolittle writes thus:

I see that some think that my book was written for queen breeders, who follow the rearing of queens as a business; but this is a mistake. The book was written for the sole purpose of benefiting all in the beebusiness, from the man who counts his colonies by the thousand, down to the amateur who has but two or three.

All want queens for any case of emergency which may come up, or for the purpose of superseding those which are past their usefulness, or not of the "blood" which they wish, or to give to the parent colony after the old queen has gone out with the swarm, so that second swarming may be prevented.

How handy it is, then, to rear such queens in an upper story, get them fertilized in the same by slipping in a perforated zinc partition so as to enclose a comb or two on each end of the hive, from which the queen may issue to meet the drones, and, after returning, be kept laying here till she is wanted for use, thereby aiding the queen below with broad all the time she is being held before she is wanted for use.

The possibilities which are before us along the line which this perforated metal may bring us, have only begun to dawn upon us. Queens can be reared and fertilized by the thousands in any apiary, and yet no colony be kept queenless for a single moment, nor any nuclei made, but all work in the anisty be going on just the work in the apiary be going on just the same as if no queens were being reared. The advent of the perforted metal is likely to mark an epoch in our history, fully equal to that of the honey-extractor or the movable-comb hive.

The book costs one dollar, or will be clubbed with the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for a year, and both sent postpaid for \$1.75.

Here is what the Bee-Keepers' Record, published in England, says of the book :

We have read Mr. Doolittle's book with much pleasure, not that we can—for the present at least—hope to profit so largely as we could wish by mastering all the very in-teresting methods of queen-rearing, detailed with the utmost minuteness by the author. To those, however, who can enjoy more close companionship with their bees than other occupations permit us to do, the work under notice will be a most enjoyable "find," even if it be but to read of the many wooderful things in gueen-regring account. wonderful things in queen-rearing accom-plished by Mr. Doolittle.

To say that queen-rearing is a science does not go far enough; in his hands it is, in a great measure, a mechanical science, for he scoops up queen-larvæ, royal jelly, etc., from queen-cells reared by the bees, distributes both larvæ and jelly just as it suits his purpose, and rears queens by the

hundred for a season extending over many

months of each year.

months of each year.

Imagine the queen-breeder gravely setting to work with his wax dish, spirit lamp and tools, moulding queen-cups (or cells), arranging a dozen or more of these in line on a "stick." supplying each "cup?" with "royal jelly" and a "little larva;" fixing the "stick" on a frame of comb, and setting it in a hive to be completed by the bees, the queens being hatched, and actually fertilized, while all this goes on in a fully-stocked hive with a laying queen; the operator meanwhile rearing as many as 100 queens in one colony without interrupting the work of the colony for an hour.

The business of queen-rearing is, in

The business of queen-rearing is, in America, more entensively practiced than here; apiarists proper, or persons who cultivate bees as a sole source of income, being quite numerous as compared with this country! We have but little notion of the quite numerous as compared with this country! We have but little notion of the number of queens required for the trade demands of a regular queen-breeder like Mr. Doolittle. To meet these requirements, the skill of the breeder is taxed to the utmost; and in the book before us the details of each operation is described with such careful accuracy, and in such simple, homely language, that any one with time and equal skill may work on the same lines as the author, and hope, for equally successful results. We have not space for saying as much as we could wish on Mr. Doolittle's work, but can promise any one interested in the subject a full dollar's worth for their money, should they invest that sum in "Doolittle on Queen Rearing."

A LITTLE FORESIGHT.

Why It Is of More Use Than An Unlimited Quant ty of Afterthought.

A little foresight is of more value than much aftersight, says the Sunday-School Times. Foresight is the planner, aftersight is the critic, of our deeds. What painful scenes, embarrassments, regrets, pointments, self-accusations, the habit of looking ahead and planning to meet and to arrange the future will avoid? Time and money spent in designing a building perfectly, in definitely predetermining principles and rules of action, and marking off limits before embarking in any new project, in mapping out work, in arranging engage-ments, in avoiding conflicts of duty and the impossible demand to be in two places at one time, are well spent. But the fore-thought is more difficult than the afterthought. The one requires intense application to systematic consideration and search of the field of the possible; the other suggests itself instantly and naturally. Any body can see that the door is in the wrong place after the house is built, or can say that the speech was a mistake after it had been delivered and its effect noticed. easier to criticise well than to construct well; but it is more useful to construct a plan perfectly beforehand, than to criticise it afterwards.

Convention Notices.

The Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Associa-tion will hold its next meeting on Ang. 20, 1×80, at B. Marsh's, in Guilford Township, 4 miles northeast of Rockford, ills.

B. A. FULLER, Sec.

The International Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the court-house, at Brantford. Ont., Canada, on December 4. 5, and 6, 1889. All bee-keepers are invited to attend, and State and District bee-keepers' societies are requested to appoint delegates to the convention. Full particulars of the meeting will be given in due time. Anyone desirous of becoming a member, and receiving the last Annual Report bound, may do so by forwarding \$1.00 the Secretary.—R. F. Hollemann, Sec. Brantford, Ont., Canada.

A JULY DAY.

With song of birds and hum of bees, And ordorous breath of swinging flowers, With fluttering herbs and swaying trees, Begin the early morning hours.

The warm tide of the southern air Swims round, with gentle rise and fall, And, burning through the golden glare, The sun looks broadly over all.

So fair and fresh the landscape stands, So vital, so beyond decay, It looks as though God's shaping hands Had just been raised and drawn away.

The holy baptism of the rain
Yet lingers like a special grace;
For I can see an aureole plain
About the world's transfigured face.

-George Henry Boker.

QUERIES REPLIES.

Use of Sulphur Before Shipping Comb Honey.

Written for the American Bee Journal

Query 643.—Is it necessary, before shipping comb honey, to always subject it to the fumes of sulphur, for the purpose of killing the bee-moth larvæ?—W. R. H.

No. It never is, with me.—R. L. TAYLOR.

In some localities, where the beemoth is troublesome, it is best to do so. We do not do it here.—H. D. CUTTING.

No; but it is the safest way.—A. J. Cook.

Yes, if before September. Not after that date.—Dadant & Son.

No; excepting where it is of long standing.—WILL M. BARNUM.

Perhaps not always necessary, but usually a wise precaution.—Mrs. L. HARRISON.

I think it is advisable, but not generally practiced.—P. L. VIALLON.

Not if properly cared for, when removed from the hive.—A. B. MASON.

I do not. If it is the practice of honeyproducers generally, I shall also be glad to know it.—EUGENE SECOR.

Not if it is cold weather. It might be necessary in warm weather.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

It depends upon circumstances. If the shipment is made early in the season it would be best to do so.—J. P. H. Rrows

If very white, with no pollen in it, it may not be necessary, but is always safe.—C. C. MILLER.

No, sir; I consider such an arrangement all wrong. Do not keep bees in such a manner as to have your surplus EDITOR.

honey infested with the eggs of the moth.—James Heddon.

It is safer to fumigate comb honey before sending it, when it may be kept on hand for sometime. I saw moth-worms in comb-honey in a store here in Ipava, that had not been there very long.—Mahala B. Chaddock.

It is necessary to know that the worms are all killed, and that no eggs remain, else trouble will ensue, as the worms eat very rapidly after they once begin.—J. E. Pond.

I think not. I have never used brimstone for that purpose, and have never seen a worm in comb honey. With Italian or with Syrian bees, and careful handling, I think the use of sulphur is entirely superfluous. — M. MAHIN.

Yes, sir. I have seen honey in the market in such bad condition on account of the moth, that it was almost worthless, and a disgrace to the beekeeper who produced it.—C. H. DIBBERN.

No; but care must be taken to select out all combs having pollen in them. The moth-larvæ cannot live and develop on wax alone, but will thrive on old brood-combs, or new combs containing bee-bread.—G. L. TINKER.

Not with me, if the honey has been properly managed for a week or ten days after it has been removed from the hives, and before it is shipped. I prefer not to crate my honey till I have kept it for about ten days, so as to see if any moth-worms are likely to hatch on the honey.—G. W. DEMAREE.

If the comb honey has been carefully secured free from pollen, no. Honey secured in the brood-nest, or stored at the sides of the brood-nest, or stored by queenless colonies will have pollencells scattered throughout the product most certainly, and will as certainly be wormy honey. Have your honey stored above a colony in a normal condition, with a queen-excluder, and you will have no pollen, and therefore no worms.—J. M. Shuck.

I do not sulphur my honey unless I see the signs of the bee-moth larvæ upon it. Unless they commence operations within three weeks after it is taken from the hive, they never will, if your honey is kept in a warm room, as it should be.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

The safest way is to keep the honey in a warm room at home about twenty days after removing it from the hive. Then it is not necessary to sulphur it, unless the moths have already commenced to work on it. The condition of some honey on the market shows slovenly work, and it should have been sulphured before shipping it. — The Editor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BEES AND COLORS.

The Relation of Bees to the Floral Kingdom.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY J. F. LATHAM.

In contemplating the relationship of bees and flowers, a comprehensive view of the subject may be attained by adopting, as a basis for thought, the fact that, in every element of nature contributing to the development of organic life, there exists, to a certain extent, an affinity, or a co-operation of affinities influencing, in a major or minor degree, the collective welfare of all. Among the most potent agencies contributing to the growth of vegetation, especially the melliferous flora, are the influences of light and warmth.

As a large number of the nectaryielding flowers are borne by plants that propagate from the seed, the claims of relationship in the economy of bees and flowers are well established. The bee is dependent upon the flower for its sustenance, and the flower receives a generous return in the distribution of its fecundating element of the bee, when, in eventual instances, the general methods of propagation are rendered abortive.

But without a desire to criticise, or an attempt to controvert the teachings of those who occupy the position of monitors in the schools of the natural sciences, it seems that, in detailing the processes of nature as revealed to the eye, due credence must be allowed for elasticity. To say that the melliferous flora secretes its sweets for a specific purpose, unconnected with the constituent principles of its organic growth-i. e., for the sole purpose of supporting tribes of parasitic insects to perform the operations, and accomplish the designs of its existence-does not accord with the broad outlines of Nature's plan.

That the forms of many flowers are such that the visitations of insects, when searching for nectar or pollen, aid materially in enhancing their productiveness, is beyond doubt; but to assert that such flowers would fail to fulfill the design of their existence; and that the plant species which they represent would become extinct without the ministrations of insects, appears too broad, in a technical aspect, to merit the claim of infallibility.

In the early ages of the earth, vegetation must have existed that accomplished the various stages of growth, and perpetuated its kind without insect aid; and although flowerless, its food-producing plants of the vegetable maple the preference, when both kinds organic germs were no less a reality than at a more recent date, when the requirements of its existence developed efflorescence; and a less cloudy atmosphere allowed a more favorable potency to the fructifying influence of the sun's rays.

Among the species of marine plants are those which grow a long distance from the bottom of the sea, to reach the surface of their watery bed, and embrace the stimulating elements of an open firmament; some to bud, and bloom, and yield seed after their kind in congenial conditions; and others, to absorb the exhilaration of light and warmth only. I have "paced off" sections of the "kelp" stalk 40 feet in length, that had been rent from the growing plant, and driven on shore by storms at sea.

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The fresh-water lily will grow 10 feet to reach the surface; and will not unfold its snowy petals until it can re-ceive the full force of unrestricted light. On land, many species of flow-ering plants that open their buds to the rising Sun, close them on his decline.

The sun-flower-helianthus-unfolds its disk to the East, in the morning. follows the Sun in his diurnal course, and closes it again on his disappearance beneath the Western horizon : turns again to the East during the night, to again repeat the process of each preceding day, until the require-ments of light and wamth, as stimu-lants to the development of its reproductive functions, are no longer need-

The dandelion, and many other flowering plants less conspicuous than the sun-flower, fold their petals during the night, and during stormy weather, and even during very dark, cloudy days.

That any flower which fails to display its bloom at unfavorable times. should be conscious that its insect friends are prevented in their ministrations by inclement weather, does not seem probable. Many showy flowers which do not secrete nectar; and many others which do, propagate from bulbs or root-seeds. I have been shown the root of the red clover, with what were described to be seeds existing in openings along its tap-root. If these are true seeds, should the plant "run out," its extinction could hardly be attributed to the absence of insect aid in distributing the pollen from its bloom.

The bloom of the potato vine is very profuse, and yields pollen abundantly, but it is never visited by bees, to my knowledge. The potato propagates from the seed and tuber, and, as is

world.

The common sheep-laurel is very conspicuous in its crimson bloom, in the old hill-pastures of New England, but being very poisonous, it is not visited by the honey-bee. I am not informed whether the laurel of the North yields nectar, but I have watched the bees while at work on inconspicuous flowers near by its flaming clumps, and have never seen them give its showy inducements any attention.

Bees will search out a single flower of the wild raspberry when isolated from its kindred bloom, and hidden among other shrubbery so that its approximation to the querist might be discovered only by the hum of the insects. This I have noticed many times in connection with the raspberry and a late-blooming aster, with a very small purple flower, which grows on the margin of ponds, among the dense foliage of the sweet-bay. After a severe frost has killed all flowering vegetation in the open lands, this reclusive gem, protected by the shrubbery in which it delights to nestle, will retain its vitality, and secrete nectar, and produce pollen until cut off by the more severe cold of approaching win-

Another very inconspicuous flower which occupies the attention of the honey-bee, is found on the witch-hazel. The first time my attention was called to the witch-hazel as a honey-producer, happened while passing through a clump of bushes, and hearing the hum of bees at work. Casually, I could discern no bloom, but after a more careful search I discovered the flowers with the bees at work on them, gathering pollen, surely, and nectar apparently.

Many other instances might be enumerated that would serve to contract the showy-inducement theory, but it seems that a strictly practical observation will convince the most skeptical, that the odor of the flower, and the habitual requirements of nectarloving insects, are realities in the relations of bees and flowers that need no modifying. Bright, or variegated flowers, are no more attractive to the hive-bee that those of a plainer hue. The best nectar-producing trees and plants here, taking them in their seasons, are the sugar maple, raspberry, locust, white clover, aster, and-what it is hoped will be our "National flower"-the golden-rod!

In the apple bloom, on many trees, a pale pink color predominates, while others are tinged with pink, but the major part are destitute of color. Notwithstanding the extent and brilliancy of the fruit-bloom, my bees will

of trees are in blossom at the same time, and yielding nectar quite plenti-

In an objective capacity color may be useful to, bees when foraging, but they often wing their way from one flower to another, giving to each a casual glance, without stopping to apply the ligular to the chalice.

Here, again, it may be observed, if care is exercised, that plain uni-colored petals are as forcible in their attractiveness as gaudy multi-colored petals. Bloom, in the vegetable species, is but an indication of the sexual impulse inherent in the object it represents; expressive of what may contribute to the perpetuation of its kind in the sphere which it specially fills in the economy of Nature; as when expressive of the same impulse manifested through the medium of the animal organism; and it seems next to an absolute certainty that, if the nectar-yielding trees, shrubs and plants, in their floral display were prompted by no other cause than that of inducing insects to fructify their seed germs, they would not bloom at all. On the other hand, it is very certain that, if the hive-bee was actuated by no other motive than that of conveying pollen from flower to flower, it would obtain its food from some other source.

The limits of human knowledge are, uncertainty; but when we take into consideration the facts that the animal is the offspring of the vegetable; the vegetable an out-crop of the mineral, and that the vegetable absorbs from the mineral the ingredients, which, by the rays of light, are modified, and develop in changing hues of mirrored beauty; the teachings that the melliferous flora adorns itself in those pleasing colors, as an allurement to induce insects to sip the nectar from its cup, and gather the pollen from its stamens; when that same nectar and pollen are the only food accessible to animals organically constituted to obtain their sustenance from the flower; and which can have no other inducement to prompt them to visit the flower-do not accord with the evolving disclosures that may be deduced from cause and effect, in which there is no accidentalism.

Again, when we take into consideration the fact that the elements in the dust-grains upon which we tread are but representative of the elements which comprise the make-up of the blazing suns of planetary systems in the boundless realms of space, where suns are but as drops of water in the ocean, the shadowy assertion of accidental development will meet with a frail support; for, in every pulsation of well known, is one of the most prolific give the more modest bloom of the Nature, there is revealed to the senses,

evidence, realistic of a guiding and modifying agency; and, to repeat, the gratifying odors emanating from the nectaries, and the pleasing colors dis-played in the petals of the floral world, are manifestations of an Omnipotent Director's handi-work.

West Cumberland, Maine.

LIVELY WORK.

Bees are Booming, and Apiarists are Kept Busy.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY E. W. COUNCILMAN.

Things have changed here in this section of the country since my letter was written on page 412, in regard to the prospects for a honey crop. Then it was gloomy, cold, sour, rainy weather, bees out of honey, and only occasionally the sun would shine out just long enough for the poor little things to skip out and get enough to just keep "soul and body" together. In quite a few instances bees actually starved to death.

But now, how changed! Bees are just booming; plenty of sunshine, flowers full of honey, bees swarming so rapidly that one has to hustle to get them hived before another is out, ready for its new home. From 44 colonies I have already had 30 new swarms, and I do not think that they are half through swarming yet.

White clover is plentiful, and is yielding abundantly. Basswood seemingly was never in better condition. The abundant rains have filled the ground with water, so that the linden will have no excuse for not "giving down" an abundance of nectar this year.

Bees have stored quite a little surplus from white daisies-at least the combs in the sections are yellow, and the honey slightly bitter; I have seen the bees working on the white daisies, and come in with their little bodies covered with yellow pollen dust. Some of my neighbors have already got new honey in the groceries for sale

I am cutting out the queen-cells and putting the bees back. Is this the correct way to do? Is there more money in the surplus than in the new swarms ?

Newark Valley, N. Y., June 30.

[That depends entirely upon whether you want "honey" or "bees." If you want to enlarge your apiary, then run for increase; but if you want honey, then bend all your energies to get the nectar-cut out queen-cells, putting the bees back, etc.-ED.]

QUEENS.

Giving Laying Queens to Colonies Immediately After Swarming.

Written for the American Rural Home BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

For years we have been told that no colony should go without a layingqueen a single day, if it were possible to give them one, and plans for introducing queens, which required that the hive should be queenless a few days previous, have been severely critised. We have also been told for years, that the bee-keeper who wished to secure the best results from his bees, should have a laying queen ready to give each old colony as soon as they swarmed, as the time lost to them, by rearing a queen, was equivalent to a swarm of

Being eager to know for myself, all the plans which would give the best results, I have experimented largely, and the truth of the statement that the time lost to the bees in rearing a queen in natural swarming, was equivalent to a swarm of bees, is the reason it has not proven a success. If it were bees I was after, the case would be different.

With me, white clover yields only enough honey to keep the bees breeding nicely, and prepares them so that they mainly swarm from June 20 to July 1. Our honey harvest is from basswood, which blossoms from July 10 to 16.

Now, all who are familiar with natural swarming, know that the bees are comparatively few in numbers in the spring, and increase by the rapidly increasing brood produced by the queen, which, in due time, hatch the bees, until a swarm is the result.

By giving a laying-queen to a colony immediately after it has cast a swarm, we bring about the same result (swarming) as before, for we place the bees in the same condition. The only difference is, that having plenty of brood, they build up quicker, and are prepared to swarm in a shorter time.

As this second swarming, brought about by giving the laying queen, comes right in our basswood honey harvest, it cuts off the surplus honey, for it is well known that bees having the swarming fever, do little or no work in the section-boxes, and if allowed to swarm, the object we have sought after (section honey) is beyond our reach.

Having given the result of my experience on this point, let us look at how the same colony would work, had we not given the bees a laying queen. Eight days after the swarm has is-could undoubtedly be restricted for the

sued, the first young queen will have emerged from her cell, as a rule, when the apiarist should remove all the other queen-cells from the hive, so that second swarming is entirely prevented.

In ten days more our young queen is ready to lay, which is about the time the basswood begins to yield honey largely; during this period, between the time the swarm issued and the young queen commences to lay, the bees not having any brood to nurse for the last half of the time, consume but little honey; hence as fast as the young bees emerge from the cells, they are filled with honey; for bees, not having a laying queen, seldom build comb in the sections, especially while there is no unsealed brood in the hive.

Thus, when the young queen is ready to lay, she finds every available cell stored with well-ripened honey. At this point, the instinct of the bees teach them that they must have brood, or they will soon cease to exist as a colony, and a general rush is made for the sections, the honey from below is carried above, so as to give the queen room, and, in a week, we have as a result, the sections nearly filled with honey.

I have often had such colonies fill and complete 30 two-pound sections in from 8 to 12 days, while those to which I had given the laying queen immediately after swarming, did little but swarm during the same time.

Borodino, N. Y.

THE UNION.

Value of the Argument in the Arkadelphia Bee-Lawsuit.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY EUGENE SECOR.

I am glad that the argument (page 406) of the Counsel for the 'Bee-Keepers' Union" in the Arkadelphia beelawsuit was published. It will be a valuable contribution to the legal literature of bee-keeping. I do not suppose that any well-informed person thought for a moment that the final termination of the case could be against the right to keep bees.

If my cows should break out of my pasture and injure my neighbor, no one except a lawyer who was "feed" to argue the case against me, would be so foolish as to maintain that the cows should be abolished; but I would be liable for damages. So in keeping bees-the owner should be held liable for damages caused by his negligence, carelessness, and perhaps ignorance.

If I keep my bees so near the street as to annoy teams, or passersby, I general good; but the idea that bees queen accompanies them, and one will came from the stake in a steady can be prohibited from entering within corporation limits, by ordinance, is too ridiculous for serious consideration; because they could be placed just outside the limits, and as they do not appear to respect an ordinance of the City Fathers, nor a barb-wire fence, the annoyance from an occasional intruding bee, would not be removed.

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But town counsels-ignorant sometimes of matters pressed upon their attention by interested and unscrupulous persons-do some very unwise, as well as unlawful, acts; hence the need of just such a precedent as this case will furnish for the protection of beekeepers in the future.

Had it not been for the National Bee-Keepers' Union, that furnished the "sinews of war," this case might have gone against us by default.

A case so wisely managed, and so successfully teiminated, ought to inspire confidence enough in the Union, that its treasury shall never lack "the needful" to defend every worthy case. Forest City, Iowa.

SWARMING.

Some Experiences with Bees in Swarming Time.

Written for the Prairie Farmer BY MRS. L. HARRISON.

"Mrs. Harrison, why do you put that little tea-strainer in your pocket?"

O! this is not a tea-strainer, but a queen-cage, and it is very handy, just now. Yesterday I caught four queens out of six swarms, and it saved a deal of work. I put this little cage over a queen, and set it down on the top of a hive, anywhere, until I was ready for I then moved the hive from which the swarm issued, and put the new hive in its place, with the caged queen at the entrance.

As soon as she is missed, the bees return, and when they are quiet, I re-Once I released her too lease her. soon, and she flew away, the bees fol-lowing her. Again, as I released her, she flew, but immediately returned. Perhaps, if the swarm had not been placed upon the old stand, she might not have returned. I had four queens caged at one time, the other day. I take no further care of a swarm when I have the queen caged, and a hive prepared for their return.

One time, I "got left," as the children say. I caged a queen, and moved the old hive, placing a new one on its old stand, with the queen at the entrance. There was another swarm in the air at the same time, and they united. They often do this, when the

be destroyed. I then returned the old hive to its old stand, and gave the queen to them:

Bees will accept any queen when they swarm, but I noticed lately one balled, where two colonies had united. I had one of the queens caged, and when I saw this one balled, I put her in a cage, and left her in front of the hive among the bees for several hours. As the bees remained and united peaceably, I smoked them, and let the queen run in at the entrance, when she was well received.

Sometimes united swarms will leave the hives after remaining together over night, and return to their old home. Two swarms recently clustered to-gether on a peach tree; the weight of the peaches and bees was too much for the limb, and down it came. I had placed a hive under where they clustered, and one remained and entered the hive, while the other returned home in disgust.

One swarm came out and returned for three consecutive days, and, as this was getting to be rather monotonous, after they returned the third time, I took the swarming business into my own hands. I removed the old hive and placed a new one in its place. Then I removed a frame from the old hive, containing a mature queen-cell, to the new hive. All the field-bees returned to the old stand, and I shook the bees from the combs of the old hive in front of the new one. I did not see the queen, and do not know which hive had her, but it makes little difference, as both had mature queen-cells.

One day last week two swarms issued at the same time and united. Before they were fairly hived, out came a third. I moved the hive immediately to where it was to stand, and spread my apron over the entrance. On came the third swarm and clustered upon the sides and back of the hive, until they were two inches deep; how to get them off and not have them mix with the first swarms, as their hive was then full to overflowing, was the question.

I lifted the hive with its adhering bees from the stand and placed a hive where it stood, and drove them off the sides of the hive. Then I carried the united swarm to a new stand, and all As the united swarm was was lovely. too large for the body of the hive, I put on a case of sections, and drove the bees in from the portico.

When bees leave a hive and are offered another just like it, it would seem that they ought to know what it is for, but they never seem to. I had one hive, and with a decent colony I or exception to this of late. A swarm use one—} inch thick—to a hive. clustered upon a grape-stake, and as do not use them at all in winter, as I

stream, and marched right into it.

The rains have caused weeds and grass to grow luxuriantly, and they should not be allowed to interfere with the flight of bees to and from their hives. If a blade of grass knocks down a loaded bee, it either has to crawl into the hive or take wing again, which may take it more time to do than it consumed on its flight from the flowers. Time means honey to bees, the same as it means money to men.

Peoria, Ills.

HIVES.

Will the "Coming Hive" have Less than Ten Frames?

Written for the American Bee Journal BY J. E. POND.

That the matter of the "coming hive" is one of interest, " goes without saying," if I can judge from its prominence as the subject of thought among our ablest bee-men; but prominent as it is, some may say that enough has been said already on the subject. I admit that the question of size depends largely upon locality and individuality; still the beginner is the one most to be benefitted, after all. Mr. Doolittle, who must obtain all of his surplus in a few days, may well say that the Gallup hive is the one for him: but he is an expert. A novice would do far better at first, even in Borodino, with a larger hive.

I am only led to write this article by reading that of Mr. Robbins, on page 423, in reply to a former one of mine.

Mr. Robbins says: "The 10-frame hive men are in a minority." This I deny; statistics, and my own correspondence, prove to the contrary. If I had a queen that would not fill more than 7 Langstroth frames with brood in 21 days, I should exchange her for a better one at once.

In replying to Mr. R., I am at a loss for argument; but I will say this, that if I was working an apiary for "moth-cocoons," and "mouse-nests," I presume that I should prefer a smaller hive than one 141 inches wide; but working my apiary as I do, for surplus comb honey, I want just that size; with it I can work my bees more nearly in accordance with natural laws, than with a smaller hive.

Mr. R. is sick of dummies. who is not? He admits that he must use them, though, even in his hive. I use them, but seldom with a 10-frame hive, and with a decent colony I only soon as I placed a hive close to it, they consider a frame of comb a better protection (because natural) than a dummy.

Take it all in all, however, I only state my own views. Mr. Robbins states his. The question itself will probably never be settled. One thing is sure, however, viz: the 10-frame Langstroth hive leads, so far as the one from which the best yield as yet has been obtained.

North Attleboro, Mass.

ITALIANIZING.

How to Secure Pure Italian Colonies of Bees.

Written for the Indiana Farmer BY J. M. HICKS.

How can we successfully and with certainty rear pure Italian queens, is a question we have often been asked. We answer, just procure a pure tested queen (two are better) early in the season, and introduce her into a full colony after taking the old queen away; then stimulate the colony with some sweetened water (evening is best), in order to prevent robbing. This will start early breeding.

As soon as you have combs containing drone-brood, you can make a few queenless colonies, and at the end of eight days cut out all queen-cells you find, and interchange a frame of brood from the Italians to the queenless ones, and they will again make more queencells from the fresh eggs given them.

Then is also a good time to kill a few more black or impure queens, and insert one or two cells taken from the abundance of those you first gave Italian brood, which will hatch in ample time to head off any that might be made from any impure colonies. By this time you will have plenty of pure Italian drones for all practical

This plan of rearing queens in strong full colonies I think will give better satisfaction than the nucleus method, giving stronger and more vigorous queens. My idea for using two queens in starting is very obvious, that of having drones from two different mothers.

It would be well for all practical bee-keepers to remember that in order to succeed with bees and make them profitable, we must provide pasturage for them, such as Alsike clover, buckwheat, mustard, etc. These and many other farm crops are very valuable for honey.

I feel impressed with the importance of having at least a few acres of having a fine quality of honey; per- prehension of bee-nature.

haps it is the best flavored of all others.

As to quantity or number of pounds per acre, it is not excelled by any other clover, often producing 500 to 800 pounds. I now have a nice sample of Alsike clover honey 20 years old, as nice flavored to-day as it was when extracted in 1869.

Indianapolis, Ind.

IN CLOVER.

Written for Vick's Illustrated Magazine BY EBEN E. REYPORD.

Let me lie down in the Clover, Where the Daisles scatter snow, And the yellow bees fly over As my fancies come and go.

Dwellers in a royal palace Have not softer couch than mine; And, lo, here's a lily chalice, Brimming with the morning's wine.

Yonder brock sings low and softly; But I cannot catch its words, As they blend in silvery music With the notes of breeze and birds.

In this sweet, still summer weather It is easy to forget That our life has toil or trouble— Has a cloud, a jar or fret.

Why should we try to remember? It is well to dream and rest, And forget that we grow weary, Though our dreams are dreams at best

Happy he who puts away Thoughts of daily life and strife, Who is deaf to din and discord Jarring through the chords of life.

Let me lie thus in the Clover, As a child on mother's breast, And, awhile the hours fly over, Dream sweet dreams of peace and rest.

OUR RIGHTS.

Bee-Keepers Have Rights that Must be Respected.

Written for the Colorado Farmer BY GEO. A. STOCKWELL,

Animal and insect life contributing to man's welfare is entitled to consideration and support. Of all insects bees are the most useful. Other insects distribute pollen and fertilize flowers, but only for their own use. If all insect life should perish, a great shrinkage in the products of the fields would result. The flowers of some plants are so constructed that they cannot fertilize themselves-the pollen must be distributed by insects. bee is the servant of man, even if it gathers honey for its own use only.

In some cities and towns, bees have been sought to be banished beyond the limits. It is believed that, in all cases, this action of the authorities has resulted from spite on the part of those Alsike clover, as it is the best crop for who made complaint, or from misap-

If a person unacquainted with bees be stung by a wasp, then the colony of bees in the neighborhood is condemn. ed. Bees mind their own business, and molest none unless they are disturbed. In a large city, within twenty feet of the sidewalk of a great thoroughfare, bees, sometimes 4 or 5 colonies, have had their head-quarters for 25 years. As the bees' houses cannot be seen from the street, probably the neighbors, unless old residents, or acquainted with the owner of the bees, do not know that thousands of bees dwell within a stone's throw.

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The bees' pasture is the world at large, unhemmed, or not hemmed by board or barb-wire fences. sands of bees come and go in every garden, and no one is the wiser, but every garden-holder is richer. One man, out of spite, sued his neighbor for damage done by bees. As there were many bees in the place, the bees complained of might belong to beekeepers other than the neighbor prosecuted.

[A high-board fence should be maintained between the apiary and the sidewalk, for safety as well as for privacy. It would save apprehension. ED.

QUEENS.

Their Improvement Means Better Bees and More Honey.

Written for the Western Farmer BY DR. J. W. VANCE.

As so much depends on the quality of our queens, it is very essential that we should be posted in the best methods of producing queens of the highest grade. A good deal has been written on the subject during the past ten years. Many have turned their attention to it, and developed a regular business of producing queens for the market, shipping them to all parts of the world through the mails.

No doubt apiculture has been greatly benfited by it, for there has been undoubtedly a steady improvement in the quality of bees, in gentleness, in activity, and capacity for work. There has been a looking forward for the "coming bee," and occasionally some en-thusiastic bee-keeper has shouted "Eureka!" as he beheld the bee that his careful and persevering efforts have developed. But the end is not yet. Perfection is yet in the future. Perhaps improved methods, and a clearer understanding of the nature and physiology of this most wonderful insect, may enable us to reach the result sought.

the subject, giving a very interesting is cold ! and instructive account of his experience in queen-rearing. He has given such a clear and minute description of the methods he has adopted that almost any bee-keeper can follow him, and attain equal success. He has made many useful discoveries, and perfected the inventions of others. We have read the book with the deepest interest, and do not hesitate to recom-mend it to any one interested in beeculture.

Madison, Wis.

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OVER-STOCKING.

How Many Colonies to Over-Stock a Locality !

Written for the American Bee Journal BY W. A. HODGE.

The following is a small list of beekeepers, and the number of colonies kept by each, who live inside of a range of four miles of me. I give it simply to show the magnitude of the bee-keeping industry in a very small portion of Vernon county, Wis. :

C. Lawrence, 90. A. Cuen, 30. J. Holender, 18, J. Getter, 10. W. A. Hodge, 80.

J. T. Eigar, 20. B. Nighlan, 20. R. Valliant, 15. Mr. Winneweazer, 15.

Besides the above, there are several other parties who keep a few colonies, and a few more who tell me that they are going into the bee-business next year.

Now, it occurs to my mind, that if this state of affairs continues to exist, and each bee-keeper keeps a cow or two, that one of two things is sure to happen, and that is, we are going to over-stock the country with bees, or the valleys of Wisconsin will "flow with milk and honey," and that very soon. I should be pleased to have some, who have had lots of experience, to tell, if they can, about how many colonies of bees can be profitably kept to the square mile, with a reasonable amount of pasturage.

Cold, but Sweet, Wisconsin.

Bees are doing splendidly at the present time, and since June 10 they have been storing honey very fast; and should the weather continue favorable, and we get our usual fall run on the islands and river-bottoms, we will make the best honey-record that we have ever made—at least in the past twenty years. I think, perhaps, the

Victory, Wis.

INCREASE.

My Plan for Making It by Dividing.

Written for the Farm, Field and Stockman BY S. E. MILLER.

No doubt most of the readers have seen a great deal that has been written about artificial swarming, but perhaps have not taken the pains to try it. As my brother and I tried last year with one swarm, and were so well pleased with the result, that we tried it on several colonies the present season with satisfactory results, I will give our method.

As the bee-keeper with a number of colonies has generally plenty of other things to occupy his attention during swarming time, it is not at all a small job to be continually on the watch during the hours that they are likely to swarm, viz., from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m. Therefore we concluded to help all of those along that were making preparation for swarming, and thus relieve ourselves for a time, of the trouble of watching them. Even though our queens' wings are clipped, we do not like to have a swarm issue and return again without us having any knowledge of the fact.

We go to a colony that is strong enough to cast a good swarm (and are likely to be making preparations to do so), remove the hive far enough from its original stand to be convenient, and place a new hive on said stand.

The frames may be filled with empty combs, full sheets of foundation, or foundation starters, at the discretion of the operator. We use only founda-tion starters, and I would not advise using empty combs, for in case there is a large flow of honey the bees will soon fill the combs with honey, and the queen will be left without cells in which to deposit eggs. If honey is coming in at a rate to warrant it, and you wish to run them for comb honey, put on the surplus receptacles at once, and close the hive, all ready to receive the bees. To insure their staying, it may be well to put a frame of brood in the new hive.

You are now ready to open the parent hive, and shake the bees in front of the new one, and let them march in. If the weather is warm, you can take nearly all of the bees from the old consequence will be that we can all hive, as the new one is the one from for two subscribers with \$2.00. It is always eat our honey, or keep it to look at, as which you must get your surplus; be

Mr. G. M. Doolittle, of New York, penses; but I, for one, say: Good hive, or she may get lost in the grass has written a most admirable work on for old Wisconsin; she is sweet if she and never find her way into the hive, that is, if she has clipped wings. You can now move the parent hive to a new stand, but before leaving it, cut out all queen-cells but one (the best looking and furthest developed), and in eight days cut out all new ones that they may have started.

> If they have no cells started at the time of swarming, they will only need to be removed the eighth day, of course leaving the best one to hatch as before stated. I am well aware that many older bee-keepers than myself will not favor this method, while there are some of the successful veterans who practice it, or something similar, almost exclusively. Taking all things into consideration, I think there are some advantages in it, while we have yet to find any disadvantages.

What bee-keeper has not seen a colony apparently in a condition to cast a powerful swarm, lingering day after day with a great cluster hanging on the outside of the hive that might just as well be storing many pounds of honey, as lounging around doing noth-

This was the case with those that we tried last summer, and although it was at a time when other colonies were doing almost nothing but trying to rob, they drew out the foundation, and in a short time built up to be a strong colony, wintered well, and came out in the spring quite strong.

We have now in our apiary a number of colonies that were swarmed artificially on or near the same dates as others that cast swarms naturally and were hived according to the same method. Taking it on an average, I can see no difference in their present condition.

I would not, however, advise any one to practice this method on a large scale, without first trying it with a few colonies to see how they like it, and it would not be wise to try it when bees are not swarming naturally.

Missouri.

New Posters for the AMERICAN BEE Journal, printed in two colors, have just been printed, and will be sent free to all who can use them. They are very hand-some, and will "set off" an exhibit at Fairs. It will tell Bee-Keepers how to subscribe, for "Subscriptions Received Here" is quite prominent at the bottom.

We will also send sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL, for use at Fairs, if notified a week or ten days in advance where to send them.

We will Present a Pocket Dictionary useful to have a dictionary at hand to decide prices will run away below paying ex- sure to get the queen into the new the spelling of words, and their meaning.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

Time and Place of Meeting.

Aug. 20.—Northern Illinois, at Guilford, Ills.
D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.

Aug. 31.—Haldimand, at Fisherville, Ont.

E. C. Campbell, Sec., Cayuga, Ont.

-.- Maine, at Livermore Falls, Me.
J. F. Fuller, Sec., Oxford, Me.

Sept 5.—Erie County, at Buffalo, N. Y. O. L. Hershiser, Cor. Sec., Big Tree Corner, N. Y. Dec. 4, 6.—International, at Brantford, Ont., Canada R. F. Holtermann, Sec., Brantford, Ont.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.



Cold and Wet Weather .- J. F. Latham, West Cumberland, Maine, on July 3, 1889, writes:

Bees are not doing very well in this vicinity. There is an abundant bloom, but the weather is, and has been so far, very cold and wet.

Bees Doing Well.-J. V. Caldwell, Cambridge, Ills., on July 2, 1889,

Bees have done well here this season. I have had some trouble in keeping down the increase to where I want it. Bees would swarm, with all the room they needed. I have not taken off much honey yet. I have increased so far from 112 colonies to 180. My first swarm from a new swarm came off today-after completing 56 one-pound sections.

Good Honey Weather .- Geo. F. Robbins, Mechanicsburg, Ills., on July 5, 1889, says:

The last ten days have given us the best honey weather that we have had Ills., July 6, 1889, writes: this year.

Basswood all Right.-I. E. Myers, Mahtomedi, Minn., on July 9, 1889, says:

The lindens here are all heavily loaded with sound buds, that now begin to open. It is high time for it to bloom, for bees have been looking almost in vain for nectar; since the honey-dew ceased the bees continue to rob, and do not visit the clover nor any other blossoms which abound in this region. They store little or no honey, and build very thick comb ahead of their apparent wants. Colonies have new honey so far.

Expects a Big Crop.-H. C. Gifford, Morris, Ills., on July 8, 1889, writes:

I wintered 21 colonies, and have now 44. I have taken off 30 pounds of new honey, and have at least 1,000 pounds in the sections. I will take off, this week, I think, from 300 to 500 pounds. I have had a time of it with swarming, but have doubled up and put back nearly half of the swarms. Moving the old hive to a new place did not prevent them, this year, from casting the second swarms, and tiering has seemed to have not much effect on them. I have 2 or 3 tiers of sections on all my hives, to prevent swarms, but as others have had so much more swarming than I have, I ought to feel satisfied. I expect a big crop of honey. Basswood is just ablooming on the Illinois river bottoms.

Experience in Bee-Keeping. M. M. Ritter, Canoga, N. Y., on July 8, 1889, writes:

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is a great guide for me on bee-keeping. could not get along without it, any more than I could without bread. I commenced with a colony in an old box-hive, and I went slow but sure. Three years ago this spring I wintered 5 colonies, and now I have 14 good ones, whose hives are full of bees and lots of honey. I had 2 swarms on June 9, and from one I have taken 30 pounds of comb honey in one-pound sections. On June 28 and July 6 they swarmed, when I put them back again, and they have staid all right up to this time. The bees in the box-hive I transferred, and they are doing well, honey this season.

Foul Brood .- R. P. Blades, Carmi,

The question most agitating the beerearers of Southern Illinois, and almost every other part of the country is this: How shall we avoid foul brood? There is foul brood in almost every county in the State of Illinois, and the owners do not know what is the matter with their bees. Even if they do, they do not know how to get rid of it, and just leave it to infect the whole country. They think their bees are gone, and do not care whose bees go next. There are men who have standard works on bees, and yet fail to recognize the disease. Sometime ago, a man, who possesses Root's A B C book, called me in to ask me what was the matter with given, on an average, 30 pounds of his bees. The first look at them ought to have satisfied any sensible man what to the BEE JOURNAL may begin now.

the trouble was-"foul brood" of the very worst character. After being told that it was foul brood, he readily recognized it, after having lost 12 out of 15 colonies of bees, and the other three, after being united, made one fair colony. Now let every beeman in the country take measures to get rid of it. Call meetings and give and take advice. Ask the next Legislature to appoint inspectors for each county in the State to see that the bees are kept in a healthy condition. Give him power to destroy foul brood where-ever found. This is the only way to get rid of what is to-day to bee-culture the same as the pleuro-pneumonia is to the cattle-raiser, or cholera with hogs. If not stamped out quickly, it will get past control.

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Good Bee-Pasturage, etc.-E. Briggs, West Point, Nebr., on July 5, 1889, writes:

One man's bees have died, and I fear that foul brood is in the neighborhood. I began the spring with 9 colonies-7 in good condition, and 2 light. I have had only 4 new swarms, but they were strong. There are as many drones as workers in almost every colony of bees that I have seen in the county. I think that is not right. The bee-pasturage is the best that we have had for several years.

A Woman's Success with Bees.

-Mrs. Anna Thompson, Knoxville, Iowa, on July 9, 1889, writes:

My husband, C. B. Thompson, died on May 14, and left me 50 colonies of bees. We had a man that knew a great deal about bees, but the first and are working in the sections. I great deal about bees, but the first am pretty sure of 300 pounds of comb day that we had 3 swarms, we lost 2 of them, and the man went with them. I then hired a boy that did not know all about bees, but who was willing to learn, and we have since increased the bees to 81 colonies, and have taken 320 pounds of extracted honey, and 3,000 pounds of splendid honey in one-pounds sections. I have always been in mortal terror of the bees, but I was placed in a position that I was obliged to attend to them, so I hunted up all the old bee-papers, and held my breath to keep from being stung, and I think that in a year or so, if I follow all the rest of the advice that I find in the bee-papers, I will know as much as the man that left with the swarms. I vote for the "Golden-rod" for the National Flower.

> Simmins' Non-Swarming System, and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year, for \$1.25. The subscription



ALFRED H. NEWMAN, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Honey and Beeswax Market.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—New crop is appearing, and prices range from 15@17c. An active market is not looked for till later. Extracted, new crop, 7@8c. Very light receipts, and few sales.

BERSWAX.—25c. B. A. BURNETT.
July 11. 161 South Water St.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—Old crop of 1 and 2 pound white clover honey exhausted, but considerable 1-lb. buckwheat is being offered. Our first receipts of new 1-pound white clover were in this week, and is selling at 149 15c.; dark 1-lbs., old, 10@11c. Extracted, dull, 6@8c. BEESWAX.—25c.
July 11.

B. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

DETROIT. HONEY.—No attractive honey in the market, and ales are slow at 126 15c. BESSWAX.—24625c. une 22. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—Very nice new comb in 1-lb. sections is selling at isc. Very little old honey of any kind is on the market, and no new extracted.

BKESWAX.—None in the market.
June 26. CLEMONS. CLUON & CU., cor 4th & Walnut.

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—Extracted, in barrels, 61/461/4. Excelent demand for clear, bright in barrels. Dark, 51/46

BEESWAX.—Scarce at 23c. for prime.
May 22. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

NEW YORK.

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CINCINNATI

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July 13 C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

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